THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1831. NO. 49.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Leslie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*.—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 25 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

THE UNITED STATES'
SPELLING BOOK,

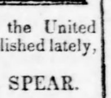
CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.

Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.



ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.

H. ALEXANDER & CO.

January 21, 1831—2mo

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

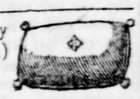
DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by



ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831—tf

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON
MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY
At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

S. LOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830—3mo.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *James Miller*, of Deer township, Storekeeper, has this day executed to us an assignment of all his estate—real personal, and mixed—in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall, within ninety days from this date, execute a release of all their demands. The release and assignment may be seen at the house of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Third streets.—*January* 18, 1831.

MAHLON ROGERS,
JOHN B. WARDEN.

Pittsburgh, January 21—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining

No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO LET, on the terrace, in Allegheny town, a good TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Lewis Peterson's. The situation is pleasant, and the neighborhood genteel: it is within three minutes' walk of the bridge. Apply to the subscriber, opposite M'Donald's Exchange, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. H. PALMER.

February 11, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

TO LET,

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, in Front, between Market and Ferry streets. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of JOHN KELLY,

Feb. 24, 1831.—1mo. 50 Front street.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

500 KEGS Bowen's Juniata Nails, assorted sizes; 50 tons Juniata Iron, assorted: 300 barrels S. F. Flour; 70 barrels Molasses; 17 barrels Old Peach Brandy; 4000 lbs. Binder's Boards; 200 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes; 30 gross Porter Bottles; 40 boxes assorted Hollow Glass Ware; 30 kegs Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Domestic Manufactured articles. For sale by JOHN D. DAVIS,

March 1, 1831.—3t. No. 45 Front street.

WANTED,

TWO Journeymen Cabinet Makers, who can come well recommended for good workmen and steady habits. Inquire of the editor.

March 4, 1831.—4t

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Warden & Arthurs*, in the manufactory of Steam Engines, was dissolved on the 5th of February, 1831, by mutual consent. Those having claims against said firm, will present them for immediate payment, and those indebted will settle their respective accounts without delay.

JOHN B. WARDEN,
JOHN ARTHURS.

NOTICE.—The business will be continued, in all its branches, at the old stand, by JOHN ARTHURS, who has purchased the interest of J. B. Warden. Orders for Engines and Machinery, will be filled with usual promptness, and the work will be executed after the best and most approved patterns. Persons having orders for work or business transactions with the Steam Engine Manufactory, lately owned by Warden & Arthurs, will in future be pleased to direct to

JOHN ARTHURS.

February 25.—6t Pittsburgh.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARDWARE, which comprises a very general assortment, which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Always on hand, a complete assortment of Hair Cloth. Feb. 25.—2mo.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 5 for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.—

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
8	1,000		8,000
6	500		3,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
60	100		6,000
168	50		8,400
112	20		2,240
2240	10		22,400
15400	5		77,000
45760 Tickets.			$183,040

Whole tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25;

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

March 4, 1831.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

VALUABLE BOOKS,

RECENTLY published by HOGAN & CO. corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.—Elements of Mythology, or classical fables of the Greeks and Romans, to which is added some notices of Syrian, Hindoo, and Scandinavian superstitions, together with those of the American Nations; the whole comparing Polytheism with true Religion. By the author of "American Popular Lessons."

An abridgement of Elements of Criticism; by the Hon. Henry Home, of Kames. Edited by John Frost, A. M.

The Scholar's Assistant, or a plain comprehensive, and practical System of Arithmetic, to which is prefixed an Introduction, containing a practical illustration of the primary rules, and of the tables of money, weights, and measures. Designed for the use of schools in the United States, by the Rev. J. G. Cooper, A. M. editor of the books of Virgil, &c. &c.

Peter Parley's method of telling about Geography, for Children, with 9 maps, and 75 engravings.

March 4—4t.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

BY SIR JOHN MALCOM.

"O that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest."

So prayed the Psalmist to be free
From mortal bonds and earthly thrall;
And such or soon or late shall be
Full oft the heart-breathed prayer of all;
And when life's latest sands we rove,
With faltering foot and aching breast,
Shall sigh for wings that wait the dove,
To flee away and be at rest.

While hearts are young and hopes are high,
A fairy dream doth life appear:
Its sights are beauty to the eye;
Its sounds are music to the ear;
But soon it glides from youth to age;
And of its joys no more possessed,
We, like the captives of the cage,
Would flee away and be at rest.

Is ours fair Woman's angel smile,
All bright and beautiful as day?
So of her cheek and eye the while,
Time steals the rose and dims the ray,
She wanders in the spirits' land,
And we, with speechless grief oppress'd,
As o'er the faded form we stand,
Would gladly share her place of rest.

Beyond the hills—beyond the sea—
Oh! for the pinions of a dove;
Oh! for the morning's wings to flee
Away and be with them we love:
When all is fled that's bright and fair,
And life is but a wintry waste,
This, this, at last must be our prayer,
To flee away and be at rest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from our last.)

No. 4.

GEN. JACKSON TO MR. CALHOUN.

May 30th, 1830.

Sir—Your communication of the 22th instant, was handed me this morning just as I was going to church, and of course was not read until I returned.

I regret to find that you have entirely mistaken my note of the 13th inst. There is no part of it which calls in question either your conduct or your motives in the case alluded to. Motives are to be inferred from actions, and judged of by our God. It has been intimated to me many years ago, that it was you, and not Mr. Crawford, who had been secretly endeavoring to destroy my reputation. These insinuations, I indignantly repelled, upon the ground that you, in all your letters to me, professed to be my personal friend, and approved *entirely* my conduct in relation to the Seminole campaign. I had too exalted an opinion of your honor and frankness, to believe for one moment that you could be capable of such deception. Under the influence of these friendly feelings (which I always entertained for you) when I was presented with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, with that frankness which ever has, and I hope ever will characterise my conduct, I considered it due to you, and the friendly relations which had always existed between us, to lay it forthwith before you, and ask if the statements contained in that letter could be true? I repeat, I had a right to believe that you were my sincere friend, and, until now, never expected to have occasion to say of you, in the language of Cæsar, *Et tu Brute?* The evidence which has brought me to this conclusion is abundantly contained in your letter now before me. In your and Mr. Crawford's dispute, I have no interest whatever; but it may become necessary for me hereafter, when I shall have more leisure, and the documents at hand, to place the subject in its proper light, to notice the historical facts and references in your communication, which will give a very different view of this subject.

It is due to myself, however, to state that the knowledge of the executive documents and orders in my possession will show conclusively that I had authority for all I did, and that your explanation of my powers, as declared to Governor Bibb, shows your own understanding of them.—Your letter to me of the 29th, handed to day, and now before me, is the first intimation to me that *you* ever entertained any other opinion or view of them. Your conduct, words, actions, and letters, I have ever thought show this. Understanding you now, no further communication with you on this subject is necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 5.

Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

Steamboat Potomac, June 1, 1830.

Sir: though you intimate in your letter of yesterday, that no further communication with me is necessary on the subject to which it refers, I feel myself impelled to notice some of your remarks, lest my silence should be construed into an acquiescense in their truth or justness. I shall be as brief as possible.

You say that I have entirely mistaken your letter of the 13th May, in supposing that it questioned either my motives or conduct. I am not aware that I have imputed to you an impeachment of my motives—but I certainly did understand that you questioned the sincerity and frankness of my conduct; and I must add that your present letter, notwithstanding the most demonstrative proof which I had offered to the contrary, shows clearly that I understood you correctly, and of course, was not, as you suppose, mistaken.

I have no doubt that there are those, who, actuated by enmity to me, and not friendship to you, have, in the most artful manner, for years, intimated that I have been secretly endeavoring to injure you, however absurd the idea; but I must suppress my surprise that you should have permitted insinuations, as base as they are false, to operate on you, when every word and act of mine gave them the lie direct. I feel conscious that I have honorably and fully performed towards you every duty that friendship imposed, and that any imputation to the contrary is wholly unmerited.

You mistake in supposing that I have any dispute with Mr. Crawford. That he bears me ill-will is certain; but whatever feeling of unkindness I ever had towards him has long since passed away; so much so, that, instead of returning his attacks on me, the line of conduct which I had prescribed to myself was, to bear patiently and silently all that he might do or say, leaving it to time and truth to vindicate my conduct. If I have apparently departed from the rule that I had prescribed in this case, it was not because there was any disposition on my part to alter the line of my conduct; but when you interposed your name, by placing in my hands a copy of his letter, addressed to Mr. Forsyth, I was compelled by an act of yours, in order that my silence might not be interpreted into an acknowledgment of the truth of Mr. Crawford's statement, to correct his misstatements, and to expose the motives of enmity which actuated him, and which sought to use you as an instrument of its gratification.

You intimate that, at some future time, when you may have more leisure, you will place the subject of the correspondence in a different light. I wish you to be assured, I feel every confidence, that, whenever you may be disposed to controvert the correctness of either my statement or conduct in this affair, I shall be prepared on my part to maintain the truth of the one, and frankness, honor, and patriotism of the other, throughout this whole transaction.

That you honestly thought that your orders authorised you to do what you did, I have never questioned, but that you can show by any document, public or private, that they were intended to give you the authority which you assumed, or that any such construction was placed on them at any time, by the administration, or myself in particular, I believe it to be impossible.

You remark that my letter of the 29th inst. is the first intimation that you had, that I had taken a different view from yourself of your orders. That you could conceive that you had no intimation before, is to me unaccountable. I had supposed that the invitation of Mr. Monroe, in his letter to you of the 20th October, 1818, with the intention that the different views, taken by you and myself of the orders, should be placed on the files of the Department, and my letter to you of the 13th April, 1828, covering a copy of my letter to Major Lee, in which I refer to the public documents, and private correspondence between you and Mr. Monroe, as containing the views taken of your orders, and the offer which I made to present my views more fully, if not given sufficiently explicit in the documents referred to, were at least an intimation that we differed in the construction of the orders; and I feel assured that neither "my conduct, words, actions, or letters," afford the slightest proof to the contrary.

The charge which you have made against me, of secret hostility and opposition, which, if true, would so vitally affect my character for sincerity and honor, and which has caused a rupture in our long continued friendship, has no other foundation but that of a difference between us in the construction of your orders—orders issued by myself, the intention of which I, of course, could not mistake, whatever may be their true construction in a military point of view, and the right and duty of interpreting which belonged especially to me, as the head of the War Department. The mere statement of these facts must give rise to a train of reflections, the expsession of which I cannot suppress.

Your course, as I understand it, assumes for its basis, that I, who, as Secretary of War, issued the orders, have some motive to conceal my construction of them, as if I had no right to form an opinion whether the officers to whom they were given had transcended them or not, while the officer was at perfect liberty to express and maintain his construction. My right, as Secretary of War, was at least as perfect as yours, as commanding officer, to judge of the true intent and limits of your orders, and I had no more motive to conceal my construction of them than you had to conceal yours. The idea of concealment, never entered my conception, and to suppose it, is to suppose that I was utterly unworthy of the office which I occupied. Why should I conceal? I owed no responsibility to you; and if you were not afraid to place your construction on your orders, why should I be afraid to place mine? It was an affair of mere official duty, involving no question of private enmity or friendship, and so I treated it.

In conclusion, I must remark, that I had supposed that the want of sincerity and frankness would be the last charge that would be brought against me. Coming from a quarter from which I had reason to expect far different treatment, and destitute as I know it to be, of the slightest foundation, it could not fail to excite feelings too warm to be expressed, with a due regard to the official relation which I bear you. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

General A. JACKSON.

No. 6.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Calhoun.

Georgetown, District Columbia, May 31, 1830.

Sir: Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has since been communicated to you, the President has thought it just to permit me to read your answer of the 29th inst. to his letter enclosing it. Between you and the President, or between you and Mr. Crawford, or between you and the friends of Mr. Crawford, when spoken of *in general*, it is not my design to intervene. There are, however, circumstances in your letter, of a personal character, that require to be placed in their true light, in justice to you and to myself. As to the first, you complain that the interposition of the name of the President deprives you of important rights: among these is enumerated "the right of being placed by me in possession of all the facts and circumstances connected with this affair."—So far as I understand the point on which the President desired information, there is no circumstance or fact within my knowledge that can throw any additional light upon it. There is certainly no fact or circumstance within my knowledge, directly or collaterally connected with it, that is not at your service.

If desirable to you, you shall be furnished with a copy of my letter (a copy of which is in the President's hands) referred to in Mr. C's letter to me, and with the name of the gentleman to whom it was written, known also to the President. I cannot promise a copy of the letter from Savannah, to which my first was an answer, as I am not sure that it is in being; if it is, and can be found on my return to Georgia, you can have a copy of it. Having thus offered justice, according to your view of it, you will not be surprised that I should expect justice in return. Your answer to the President seems to be founded upon the presumption that there is some conspiracy secretly at work to do injury to your character, and to destroy your political consequence. With this presumption I have no concern; but the circumstances under which my name is introduced by you render it proper that I should be distinctly informed if this charge of conspiracy against you is intended to apply to me.

In justice to Mr. C., and for his use, I shall apply to the President for a copy of your letter of the 29th inst. If you have any objection, you will state it. I shall take it for granted that you acquiesce, unless otherwise informed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

No. 7.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Forsyth.

Steamboat Potomac, 1st June, 1830.

Sir: I have just received your letter of the 31st ultimo, which was handed me by Mr. Archer.—It gives me the first intimation that I have had, that the President applied to you to obtain information of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the subject of the Seminole campaign; and, of course, as I suppose, that you were acting for him, and not for yourself, in your correspondence with Mr. Crawford. Neither the copy of his letter to you, placed in my hands by the President, nor his note covering the copy, gave me the slightest intimation of this fact; but, on the contrary, I had a right to presume, from Mr. Crawford giving you authority to show me this letter if you pleased, that the correspondence originated with yourself, and was under the entire control, and not, as I now infer, "at the request of the President, and for his use." The view in which I regarded the correspondence, and which I was justified to do, judging by the facts before me, fully explains my remarks in my letter to the President, as far as you were concerned with them.

In the direction which this affair has taken, it is not for me to determine whether you ought to furnish me any information, or what it ought to be.—Had I supposed, that under the circumstances in which I was placed, such a right belonged to me, I would have claimed it previously to my answer to the President's letter, so as to have had the advantage, before I made my reply, of whatever light might be furnished from the sources I therein indicated. That there are those who intend this affair shall operate against me politically, by causing a rupture between myself and the President, and thereby affect, if possible, my standing with the nation, I cannot doubt, for reasons which I have stated in my answer to the President; but I must be permitted to express my surprise that you should suppose that my remarks comprehended you, when they expressly referred to those whose names did not appear in the transaction, and consequently excluded you.

My answer to the President is his property, and not mine; and consequently it belongs to him, and not to me, to determine to whom he shall, or shall not, give copies. I am, very respectfully, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 8.

Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

Pendleton, June 22, 1830.

Sir: I embrace the first leisure moment since my return home, to enclose to you a copy of a letter from Mr. Forsyth, the original of which was handed to me on my passage from Washington to Norfolk, on board the steam boat, and also a copy of my answer.

You will learn, by a perusal of Mr. Forsyth's letter, that it refers to the correspondence between us, and that it places the subject of that correspondence in a light in some respects different from what I had previously regarded it. I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, had been placed by the latter in your hands, without any previous act or agency on your part; but, by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in the affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign; and I infer, as the information could be obtained only from some one of the members of the cabinet, and as Mr. Forsyth was not one, and as far as I am informed, not particularly intimate with any of its members, except Mr. Crawford, that the object of your request was to obtain the information through Mr. Forsyth from Mr. Crawford, and that, consequently, in writing to him, and in placing the copy of his letter in your hands, he can be regarded in no other light but that of your agent.

Under this new aspect of this affair, I conceive that I have the right to claim of you to be put in possession of all the additional information, which I might fairly have demanded of Mr. Forsyth, had the correspondence been originally between him and myself, on the supposition on which I acted previously to the receipt of his letter. He avows himself ready, if desired by me, to furnish me with the additional information; but a sense of propriety would not permit me to make the request of him. Considered as *your agent* in this affair, it is not *for me* to make the request of information *of him*. What additional information I conceive myself to be entitled to, my letter to you of the 29th May will sufficiently indicate. A part of the information, it seems from Mr. Forsyth's letter, is already in your possession, and there can be no doubt that the whole would be furnished at your request.

I make this application solely from the desire of obtaining the means of enabling me to unravel this mysterious affair. Facts and circumstances, light of themselves, may, when viewed in connexion, afford important light as to the origin and object of what I firmly believed to be a base political intrigue, got up by those who regard your reputation and the public interest much less than their own personal advancement.

I must remark, in conclusion, that the letter of Mr. Forsyth affords to my mind conclusive proof that the insinuations to my prejudice, to which you refer in your letter of the 30th ultimo, and which you seem to think made no impression on your mind, have not been without their intended effect. On no other supposition can I explain the fact, that, without giving me any intimation of the step, you should apply for information, as to my course in the cabinet, to one whom you knew to be hostile to me as Mr. Crawford is, and who could not, as you know, make the disclosure consistently with the principles of honor and fidelity, when my previous correspondence with you ought to have satisfied you that I was prepared to give you, frankly and fully, any information that you might desire, in relation to my course on the occasion.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To President JACKSON.

No. 9.

General Jackson to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, June 7, 1830.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 2d inst. enclosing a copy of your letter to Mr. Calhoun, of the 31st ultimo, and his reply thereto, all which I have duly noted.

You have requested a copy of Mr. Calhoun's letter to me of the 29th of May last, for the purpose of its being shown to Mr. Crawford.—Mr. Calhoun, in his reply to you, does not consent, nor yet object, to your being furnished with a copy, but refers the matter to my discretion.

A copy of the original letter of Mr. Crawford to you having been submitted to me, it occurred as being proper and correct that you should be apprised of Mr. Calhoun's answer, and therefore it was shown to you. I cannot, on reflection, perceive any impropriety in now according to you the request you have made, particularly as, on your referring this matter to Mr. Calhoun, he does not object. I accordingly send it, with this injunction, that it be used for no other purpose but the one you have stated, to be shown to Mr. Crawford.

In the letter which you have addressed to Mr. Calhoun, you state as follows, to wit: "Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr Crawford," &c. &c. This is construed by Mr. Calhoun into a declaration that I requested you to furnish me with the information. I am satisfied it was not by you so intended, and I would be glad you would so explain it to him. I never conversed with you upon this subject previous to the time when you sent me Mr. Crawford's letter. The facts are these. I had been informed that Mr. Crawford had made a statement concerning this business, which had come to the knowledge of Col. James A. Hamilton, of New York. On meeting with Col. Hamilton, I inquired of him, and received for answer that he had, but remarked that he did not think it proper to communicate without the consent of the writer. I answered, that, being informed that the Marshal of this District had, to a friend of mine, made a similar statement to that said to have been made by Mr. Crawford.

I would be glad to see Mr. C's. statements and desired he would write and obtain his consent. My reasons were, that I had, from the uniform friendly professions of Mr. Calhoun, always believed him my friend in all this Seminole business; and I had a desire to know if in this I had been mistaken, and whether it was *possible* for Mr. Calhoun to have acted with such insincerity and duplicity towards me. I have enclosed Mr. Calhoun a copy of this letter.

Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Senator in Congress.

No. 9.—(Continued.)

Mr. Forsyth to General Jackson

Augusta, June 17th, 1830.

Sir: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th inst. and the copy papers enclosed with it. The papers will be shown to Mr. Crawford, and no other use made of them by me.

I did not intend to convey to Mr. Calhoun the idea that any personal communication ever took place between us, prior to the date of Mr. Crawford's letter, relative to the occurrences in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet on the question of the Seminole war. What I intended he should know, and I suppose will now understand, if I have inadvertantly misled him, is, that I did not volunteer to procure the information contained in Mr. Crawford's letter, but that it was obtained for your use in compliance with your request. Major Hamilton requested me, in your name, to give to you what I had previously given to him—Mr. Crawford's account of the transaction. With this request I complied, after having first obtained Mr. Crawford's consent, and received from him his correction of a mistake I had made in repeating his verbal statement. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

Augusta, June 17, 1830.

Sir: Gen. Jackson having sent you a copy of his letter to me of the 8th inst. it is proper that you should see the answer to it; you will find a copy on the opposite page.

I am, sir, with respect,
JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 9.—(Continued.)

General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, June 7, 1830.

Sir: On the 5th inst. I received a letter from Mr. Forsyth, of the Senate, requesting a copy of your letter to me of the 29th of May last. I have not been able to perceive any objections to comply with this request. A copy of my letter to him on this subject, I have thought it proper should be sent to you; it is therefore enclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States.

No. 10.

General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun

Hermitage, June 19,* 1830.

Sir: Your letter of the 22d June last, has just been received, via Washington city. I regret that mine to you of the 7th of May, covering a copy of one to Mr. Forsyth from me of the same date, had not reached you, as it would have prevented you from falling into the gross errors you have, from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, and would have informed you that I had no conversation or communication with Mr. Forsyth on the subject alluded to, before the receipt of the copy of Mr Crawford's letter, which I promptly laid before you. To correct the errors into which the inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter, have led you, I herewith again enclose you a copy of my letter to Mr. Forsyth of the 7th of May, and his answer thereto of the 17th June last, which I received on the 8th inst. and I have to regret that any interruption of the mail prevented your receipt of mine of the 7th of May, which was mailed the same time mine to Mr. Forsyth was.

Mr. Forsyth having promised, in his letter to me of the 17th June, that he would explain, and by letter correct you in the unjust and unfounded inference which you had drawn from his letter, and I must add here, for your information, that, if I understood your other allusions, they are as equally unfounded. I have never heard it even intimated, except in your letter, that the individual to whom I suppose you allude, had the slightest knowledge on the subject, or the most remote agency in the matter. In conclusion, I repeat, I have always met the intimations of your having made before the cabinet, in secret council, against me, injurious movements, with flat and positive denial, and brought into view, by way of rebutter, your uniform and full approval of my whole conduct on the Seminole campaign, so far as I, or any of my friends, had heard you on the subject, and the high character you sustained for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things, was entirely opposed to the secret, uncandid, and unmanly course ascribed to you by those intimations, and I banished from my mind, what I conceived to be unjust imputations upon your honor, by ascribing duplicity to you, and never, until after the intimations were communicated to me of the suggestions of the Marshal, as stated in my letter to Mr. Forsyth (a copy of which was enclosed to you.) It was then I had a desire to see the statement said to have been made by Mr. Crawford; and, when information (informed) by Colonel Hamilton, that such statements had been seen in writing, that I made the request to see it, with the object of laying it before you, which I then supposed would meet your prompt and positive negative. But I regret that instead of a negative, which I had a right to expect, I had the poignant mortification to see in your letter an admission of its truth. Understanding the matter now, I feel no interest in this altercation, and leave you and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle the affair in your own way, and now close this correspondence for ever.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Vice Pres't. U. S.

* Intended probably for the 19th July.

No. 11.

Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Jackson.

Fort Hill, 25th Aug. 1830.

Sir: I received on the 6th instant, your letter dated the 19th of June, but which, I suppose, was intended for the 19th of July, with its enclosures. On the 24th of June I received the note of Mr. Forsyth, covering a copy of his letter to you of the 17th same month; but, owing to some delay in the conveyance, for which I am unable to account, I did not receive your letter of the 7th of June, covering a copy of your letter to Mr. Forsyth, till the 14th July.

You regret that I did not receive your letter of the 7th June before I wrote mine of the 28th of the same month, on the ground, to use your own language, that it would have prevented me "from falling into the gross errors you have, from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me." You cannot more sincerely regret than I do, that any delay in the mail deprived me of the advantage of the statement in your letter to Mr. Forsyth, seeing that you deemed it material to a correct understanding of the facts; but I must say, after a careful perusal of your letter to him, as well as yours to myself, I am utterly at a loss to perceive the "gross errors" of which you accuse me. As far as I can understand you, they seem to consist in the supposition that I inferred from Mr. Forsyth's letter, that you applied to him personally to obtain the information from Mr. Crawford, of what took place in the cabinet on the Seminole question; whereas, in fact, you applied not to him, but to Mr. James Hamilton, of New-York; and that it was he, and not you, who applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information. If there be a difference in principle between the two statements, I can only say that I am not responsible for it. The charge of "error" ought to be made against Mr. Forsyth, and not me. His words are: "Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name,) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has been since communicated to you," &c. &c. Now, sir, if I had inferred from these words, as you suppose I did, that you had personally applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information for you, I should have done no more than what I fairly might, without the imputation of "gross errors." But I made no such inference; on the contrary I have used almost the very words of Mr. Forsyth. My language is: "I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth had been placed by the latter in your hands, without any previous act or agency on your part; but, by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in this affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign." In my letter to Mr. Forsyth, I use almost verbatim the same language. As far as I am capable of understanding the force of words, my language does not vary in the smallest degree, in its sense, from that used by Mr. Forsyth in his letter to me, and most certainly does not more strongly imply than his does that you applied to him personally for the information. But, suppose I had fallen into the "gross error" of inferring from Mr. Forsyth's letter that you had personally applied to him, when, in fact, it was not you, but your agent, James Hamilton, of New York, who applied for you *in your name*, as Mr. Forsyth informed you in his letter of 17th June, it requires more penetration than I possess to discover how the difference can, in the slightest degree, affect the only material question, whether he acted as a mere volunteer or as your agent. Mr. Forsyth himself decides this question. He tells you expressly, that he did not act as a volunteer, and it is on the ground that he acted for you, and not for himself, that I claimed of you to be put in possession of certain facts connected with the subject of our correspondence, which were in the possession of Mr. Forsyth, and which I deemed important to the full development of this affair; but, instead of complying with so reasonable a request, you reply, not by denying the justice of the request, nor that he acted for you and not for himself, but by accusing me of "gross errors;" an assumption on your part at once gratuitous and immaterial, that I had inferred that you had applied to Mr. Forsyth personally, when, in fact, the application had been made for you, in your own name, by Mr. Hamilton. I must say, that I cannot see in your statement the least excuse for withholding from me the information requested; and I am constrained to add, that I have looked in vain in the course which you have pursued, for the evidence of that frankness which you assured me, in submitting the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to me, has ever characterised your conduct towards those with whom you had been in habits of friendship. As connected with this point, let me call your attention to a fact which has not been explained, though in my opinion it ought to be. It now appears, that when Mr. F. placed the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in your hands, *he also placed with it* a copy of his letter referred to by Mr. Crawford. Why was it that a copy of this letter of Mr. Forsyth did not accompany Mr. Crawford's when you placed a copy of the latter in my hands? Calling upon me in the spirit of frankness and friendship, as you informed me you did, I had a right to infer that every document connected with the charge, and in your possession, calculated to afford light, would be placed in my possession; and such, in fact was my impression, but which I now find to be erroneous. It is with regret that I feel myself bound to state, that Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the subsequent correspondence, has given an aspect to the affair very different from what I received from your first letter.

You have stated some suggestions of the Marshal of the District which were communicated to you, as the reason why you have agitated this old affair at this time. You have not stated what they were, *to whom made*, or by *whom communicated*, which, of course, leaves me in the dark as to their nature or character.—But whatever they may be, the course you adopted, considering the friendly relation which I had reason to suppose existed between us, is well calculatd to excite surprise. Instead of applying to the Marshal, in order to ascertain what he did say, and from whom he derived his information, and then submitting his statement to me, which course friendship, and the high opinion which you say you entertained for my character "for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things," manifestly dictated, you applied for information, as to my conduct, to the man who you knew felt towards me the strongest enmity. I wish not to be understood that you had mere general information of his ill will towards me—your information was of the most specific character, and was of such a nature as ought to have made you distrust any statement of his, calculated to affect my reputation.

Knowing the political machinations that were carrying on against me, and wishing to place me on my guard, a friend of mine placed in my hands, some time since, a copy of a letter written by Mr. Crawford to a Nashville correspondent of his, in 1827. It constitutes one of the many means resorted to in order to excite your suspicion against me. In it Mr. Crawford makes an abusive attack upon me; but, not content with thus assailing my character in the dark, he offers to bring into the market the influence which Georgia might have on the presidential election, as a means whereby to depress my political prospects. To avoid the possibility of mistakes, I will give extracts from the letter itself, in full confirmation of what I have stated.

Speaking of the presidential election, Mr. Crawford says that, "the only difficulty that this State (Georgia) has upon the subject, (your election,) is, that, if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power." Again:

"If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefited by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please."

That the letter was clearly intended for your inspection, cannot be doubted. The authority to his correspondent to *make what use* he pleased, and to *show it to whom he pleased*, with the nature of the information sought, whether I was to be benefited by your election, *which could only be derived from yourself*, leaves no doubt on that point; and I am accordingly informed that you saw the letter.

A proposition of the kind, at that particular period, when the presidential election was most doubtful, and most warmly contested, needs no comment as to its object. To say nothing of its moral and political character, stronger proof could not be offered of the deepest enmity towards me on the part of the writer, which at least ought to have placed you on your guard against all attacks on me from that quarter. The letter will not be denied; but if, contrary to expectation, it should, I stand ready, by highly respectable authority to maintain its authenticity.

You well know the disinterested, open, and fearless course which myself and my friends were pursuing at this very period, and the weight of enmity which it drew down upon us from your opponents. Little did I suspect that these secret machinations were carrying on against me at Nashville, or that such propositions could be ventured to be made to you, or, if ventured, without being instantly disclosed to me. Of this, however, I complain not, nor do I intend to recriminate; but I must repeat the expression of my surprise, that you should apply to an individual whom you knew, from such decisive proof, to be actuated by the most inveterate hostility towards me, for information of my course in Mr. Monroe's cabinet. It affords to my mind conclusive proof that you had permitted your feelings to be alienated by the artful movements of those who have made you the victim of their intrigues, long before the commencement of this correspondence.

Instead of furnishing me with the information which I claimed, in order to a full understanding of this extraordinary affair, and which you could not justly withhold, you kindly undertake to excuse the individual to whom you supposed some allusion of mine to be made. I know not to whom you refer. I made no allusion to any one particular individual. But, be that as it may, you must excuse me if, on subjects which concern me, I should prefer my judgment to yours, and, of course, if I should not be satisfied with your opinion, as a substitute for the facts by which I might be able to form my own.

After I had so fully demonstrated the candor and sincerity with which I have acted throughout this affair, I did not suppose that you would reiterate your former charges, but having done so, it only remains for me to repeat, in the most positive manner, the contradiction. I never for a moment disguised my sentiment on this or any other political subject. Why should I in this instance? I had violated no duty—no rule of honor, nor obligation of friendship. I did your motives full justice in every stage of the cabinet deliberation, and after a full investigation, I entirely approved, and heartily supported the final decision. In this course I was guided, it is true, not by feelings of friendship, but solely by a sense of duty. When our country is concerned, there ought to be room neither for friendship nor enmity.

You conclude your letter by saying that you understand the matter now, that you feel no interest in this altercation, and that you would leave me and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle this affair in our own way, and that you now close the correspondence for ever.

It is not for me to object to the manner you may choose to close the correspondence on your part. On my part, I have no desire to prolong it. The spectacle of the first and second officers of this great Republic engaged in a correspondence of this nature, had no attraction for me at any time, and is very far from being agreeable at this critical juncture of our affairs. My consolation is, that it was not of my seeking; and, as I am not responsible for its commencement, I feel no disposition to incur any responsibility for its continuance.—Forced into it, to repel unjust and base imputations upon my character, I could not retire in honor while they continued to be reiterated.

Having now fully vindicated my conduct, I will conclude the correspondence also, with a single remark, that I too well know what is due to my rights and self-respect, in this unpleasant affair, to permit myself to be diverted into an altercation with Mr. Crawford, or any other individual, whom you may choose to consider as concerned in this affair."

J. C. CALHOUN.

President JACKSON.

* Mr. Crawford attempted to open a correspondence with me on this subject. I returned his letter, declining all correspondence with him, except through General Jackson. See Appendix G.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	¼
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	½
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	½
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	½	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	½
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	½	Providence Banks	½
Springfield	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	½	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	½
		New Hampshire, gen.	½

CHEAP CASH STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN ALEXANDER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire stock of DRY GOODS of H. Alexander & Co., and has established himself at their old stand, No. 65 Market street: he has at present, and intends keeping always on hand, a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. As he intends doing decidedly a cash business, he is resolved to sell goods as low as they can be bought west of the mountains.—By keeping a choice selection of every thing new and desirable in the line of *Fancy Dry Goods*, he hopes to merit and share the patronage of his friends and the public.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of Mahogany, Rose, and Satin Wood Veneers; Mahogany Boards, Planks, and Scantling; Brass Caps and Bases, for columns; Brass Stringing; Patent Spring Punch Saw Sets, a new and universally approved article, and various other articles in the Cabinet Maker's line, not to be had elsewhere in the city. All of which will be sold at low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1831.—3mw.

PITTSBURGH AND JACKSON

FOUNDRIES.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the Foundry Business, in the name of *Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy;* and are carrying on the Pittsburgh (late M'Clurg's) Foundry, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, and the Jackson Foundry, near the corner of Sixth, in Liberty street.

They have on hand, and expect to keep, a regular supply of Sad Irons, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Mould Boards, Woods', Miller's Patent, and True American Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes, Bark Mills, and all other articles in their line. They have an extensive assortment of Stoves and Grates, and are making considerable addition to their variety of patterns for these articles.—They are prepared to make every description of heavy work, in the best manner, and at short notice.

Orders left at either of the Foundries, as well as all approved orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

L. KINGSLAND,
ISAAC LIGHTNER
JAMES CUDDY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1831.—w3mo.

GLUE MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the manufacturer, will always have on hand a large quantity of GLUE, of a very superior quality, manufactured on Herr's Island, near Pittsburgh. It is fully equal to Swiss Glue, and will be sold lower than it can be procured from the eastward. Merchants, Druggists, &c. will be supplied with any quantity, on advantageous terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 23—wtf

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Nov. 26.—w6m.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1831.

Our landings do now exhibit a truly cheerful and bustling appearance. Nineteen or twenty steam boats, several of them of the first class, line our shores. Since the 4th instant, thirteen boats have arrived, and seven departed. The river is in fine order, being about seventeen feet above low water mark.

Messrs. ARTHURS, CRAFT, AND KERR.—Some time ago, in stating the fact, that these gentlemen had all voted for laying upon the table, the memorials of the citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Southern Indians, we added the following remark:—"We make no comment upon such conduct."—In the the next Mercury, the editor, or some person who writes for that paper, affected great wrath at our remark, and exclaimed, "Mr. Craig himself condemned the interference of our legislature in the affairs of the general government." Thus, attributing the votes of those gentlemen, not to hostility to the Indians, but to an unwillingness to interfere in the concerns of the general government.

Although we were then satisfied that this was not the true ground of those gentlemen's votes, yet, as their friends were willing, probably with their approbation, to put it upon that ground, we were satisfied to let the matter rest there.—Time has fully established what we believed to be true: subsequent events have fully proven, that Messrs. Arthurs, Craft, and Kerr, have no constitutional scruples about interfering with the business of Congress, and that they are "ready, eager, and willing" to express their opinions upon the affairs of the general government, when it suits their political views.

Upon the 22d of February, Messrs. Arthurs, Kerr, and Craft, all voted for a resolution *against* the repeal of the Tariff by Congress; for another resolution *against* the reduction of the duty on iron, by Congress, and for a third resolution, *against* the repeal of the 25th section of the judiciary act by Congress. Each of these subjects was as much within the peculiar jurisdiction of the general government as is the Indian bill, and yet these three gentlemen of such nice constitutional scruples, vote for the whole of them.—Can the editor of the Mercury or his correspondent show the slightest shade of difference between the interference of our legislature in the case of the tariff or judiciary bill, and the Indian bill?

PRESIDENT JACKSON AND JOHN C. CALHOUN.—We this day conclude the correspondence between these two high dignitaries of our country, and in our next, will give an abstract of the documents referred to by the latter gentleman, to sustain his arguments. We think that every disinterested individual, who has read this correspondence, must have arrived at the conclusion, that Mr. Calhoun conducted himself in this controversy with much ability, firmness, and marked respect for the chief executive officer of our government; and that the President's deportment was in the highest degree uncourteous and disrespectful. In a supplementary address, the Vice President mentions one circumstance which startled us very much, and induced us to doubt whether Mr. Calhoun can really feel that respect for the President which he professes to entertain. A letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Calhoun is *stolen* from the latter gentleman, by some person unknown, and is afterwards found in the *possession* of General Jackson, who returns it to the owner, without the *least explanation* as to the manner in which it came to him. Truly, Mr. Calhoun must have a singularly formed mind, if, under these circumstances, he really felt any respect for Andrew Jackson.

FEBRUARY 22.—In the House of Representatives, a resolution offered by Mr. Ingersol, *against nullification*, was passed, ayes 87, nays 3.

A resolution *in favor* of a *protective tariff*, was passed, *ayes eighty-seven, nays two*. An amendment to introduce the words, "*judicious tariff*," was rejected by a very large majority.

A resolution *against* the *reduction of the duty on iron* was passed, ayes 83, nays 5.

A resolution *against* the repeal of the *twenty-fifth Section of the Judiciary Act* was passed, *ayes seventy-nine, nays seven.*

One of our cotemporaries, in this city, has labored hard in favor of the repeal of this section; but his essays appear to have been entirely useless—mere labor lost—for our members, *one and all*, disregarded them.—We had supposed that the reasonings of our neighbor might have produced *some effect*, and intended, in due time, to have exposed their fallacies, but we find we were mistaken: they have made no more impression than the "passing wind."

We knew that Mr. Hays would disregard those *arguments*, and are gratified to find that Messrs. Arthurs, Kerr, and Craft, have appraised them at what they are worth, that is—*nothing*.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The following is the bill, as reported by the Committee to which the appropriation bill was recommitted:—

Railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia,	$600,000
Canal from Middletown to Columbia,	116,000
Canal from Huntingdon to Hollydaysb'g. and Railroad from Hollydaysburg over the Allegheny,	700,000
South Western Turnpikes, excluding the one through Cumberland and Franklin,	100,000
West Branch Canal, $185,000 } Inlet to Lewisburg, 15,000 }	200,000
North Branch Canal,	150,000
Beaver and Shenango,	100,000
French Creek Feeder,	60,000
Total appropriation in the bill,	$2,026,170

On 3d of March, on the second reading, the six last items of the appropriation bill were stricken out. The three first items remain unaltered. The fate of the bill is deemed uncertain.

P. S. The Improvement bill has passed in the Senate as amended.

The two Senators, Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler, who took the lead in opposition to the mission to Constantinople, are both from Virginia, and are, or were, Jacksonites.—Mr. Tyler was certainly much in error, when he compares the Turkish mission to that of Panama. Mr. Van Buren sent commissioners to Turkey, during a recess of Congress; he permitted a whole session to pass over without giving the least intimation of this mission, and Congress never received notice of it, until after a *second* session had commenced.

In the case of the Panama mission, Mr. Adams, it is true, expressed his willingness to send Ministers to meet those from the South American States, but the following extract from his Message to Congress, shows his opinions upon that subject, and the contingencies upon which the invitation would be complied with.

"It was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted *only upon condition that the nomination of commissioners for the mission, should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is alike subject to its free determination, and indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention.*"

Mr. Van Buren does not wait for "the advice and consent of the Senate," nor does he consider a previous appropriation of money by Congress, "indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention." He sends out his commissioners, negociates a treaty, and *then* asks for "the advice and consent of the Senate," and the appropriation of money.

WESTERN ARMORY.

February 22.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorising the President of the United States to select a site for the erection of an Armory on the western waters.

Mr. Chilton was very much in favor of an Armory on the western waters, but he could not vote for this bill. It gave too *much discretion and patronage to the Executive;* and if the bill were to pass, he had reason to fear that the Armory would not be located in the situation, where, in his opinion, it ought to be.

Mr. Blair, of *Tennessee*, said, that after the long experience of the House on the subject, in fruitless efforts to fix on a site, he did not believe that Congress would ever agree on one; and *he spoke at some length to show the expediency of taking the present bill.*

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, also adverted to the vain attempts of Congress, for sixteen years past, to get the object through in any different mode, and urged the passage of the bill as it was, or all hope of getting an Armory might be given up. Congress would never agree on the site.

Mr. Vance, deemed the subject so well understood, that no further argument could promote it; and he entreated all who were friendly to the bill to content themselves with voting, lest delay might do what the opponents of the bill sought to do by argument.

Mr. Denny argued that Congress was competent to decide on the location of the site, and that there was no necessity for leaving it to the discretion of the President. He adverted to the history of the subject, to shew why Congress had not agreed heretofore, and referred to the various surveys made. He was adverse to placing so troublesome and needless a responsibility on the President; and proposed at once to settle the question, as he thought it ought to be settled, by moving to strike out the clause authorising the President to "select a site for a National Armory upon the western waters, and for that purpose to cause such surveys to be made as he may deem necessary," and insert the following: "A National Armory upon the land belonging to the United States, near Pittsburgh, or upon any other site which he may select in its vicinity; or if water power shall be preferred, then to select a site for the said Armory at the falls of Big Beaver, in Pennsylvania."

The previous question was then moved by Mr. Standifer, of Tennessee, and was seconded by a majority of members present.

The previous question was then put and carried in the affirmative by which Mr. Denny's amendment was set aside.

From the National Gazette.

The Administration at Washington have experienced a severe rebuke in the vote of the Senate that sanctions Mr. Tazewell's objections to the commission by which the Turkish treaty was negotiated. The National Intelligencer furnishes a brief sketch of the remarks of Mr. Tyler, (Mr. Tazewell's colleague,) from which we make the annexed extract.

"Mr. T. remarked on the course pursued by the present Secretary of State, after the stand he had taken upon the Panama question. He read an extract from his speech on that occasion, and said that the honorable Secretary had not only turned his back upon that speech, but upon his vote on the question also. He had moved Heaven and earth to seek to put down the last administration, but, notwithstanding the shoes which he then had on were not worn out, when he himself—this same individual—the present Secretary *—originated a Mission* and called upon the Senate to sanction it. The course pursued by Mr. Adams was then said to be a dangerous infraction of the Constitution: and after what had recently transpired, had not the Jackson party a right to complain that the Secretary had done all this to break up that party? A great deal was said about modern Statesmen—it was difficult to find statesmen at the present day. Certain individuals walked with heads erect, facing the sky, regardless of whatever fell in their way, and trampling upon some of the dearest and most invaluable principles of the Nation. He would not give a tittle of the Statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States for all the modern Statesmen who have been so much lauded."

From Niles' Weekly Register.

British West Indies.—The annexed statement is made to exhibit the practical operation of the colonial tariff, as proposed to be regulated by parliament; it is copied from Burritt & Clayton's New York Prices Current.

The following estimates will serve to show, in part, the practical operations of the above proposed act, viz:—A vessel of 100 tons burthen proceeding from the United States to a British West India port, will carry about 1,000 bbls. of flour, which pay an average duty of $1,330

The same cargo from Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, pay nothing.

A vessel of the same size will carry about 350,000 of 22 inch shingles, which pay an aggregate of 1,631

The same from Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, pay nothing.

The same vessel will carry about 60,000 staves, which pay 240

The same from Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, pay nothing.

The same vessel will carry 60,000 feet of lumber, and pay 420

The same from Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, pay nothing.

Remarkable Change in the Channel of the Mississippi.—By the steamer Brandywine, we learn that the long expected cut-off in this river, has taken place, at the well known curve, opposite the mouth of Red River, the current burst across the neck of land, by the aid of Captain Shreve, and has made a channel four hundred yards wide and about four fathoms deep already. Flat boats and rafts have descended through it with tremendous velocity—and the Brandywine would have done the same but for business on the other route. The distance between this and Natchez is thus shortened about thirty miles, by one small cut-off—and should the same thing occur at the Tunica Bend, (which is extremely probable,) the distance will be lessened one hundred miles!—*N. O. Bee.*

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The Boundary Question.—By the following paragraph it will be seen that the King of the Netherlands has decided the boundary question referred to his arbitrament by the governments of the United States and England; nothing has transpired by which we can even guess in whose favor the decision has been made.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

"HAGUE, January 10.—Their excellencies, Sir Charles Bagot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Preble, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of North America, have this morning received from the hands of his Majesty, the Act which declares the decision given by his Majesty, as umpire, in differences between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the determination of the frontiers of their respective territories."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Boston, of the ship Mary and Harriet, Capt. Barstow, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, have received London papers of January 20, and Liverpool of the 21st, both inclusive.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

The most important intelligence from Great Britain, is the news of the arrest of Mr. O'Connell, the great disturber of the peace of Ireland.—The following brief account, which took place on the 18th of January, we find in the Liverpool Mercury of January 21st, copied from a Dublin paper.

Arrest of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steele, Mr. Barrett, Mr. John Reynolds, *and* Mr. Lawless, *on a charge of conspiring to evade the proclamation act.*

On Tuesday morning the house of Mr. O'Connell, in Merrion square, was visited by Mr. Farrell chief Constable, and Peace-officer Irwin, who, upon being admitted tothat gentleman's presence, stated that they had a warrant against him, issued from the Head office, on a charge of conspiracy, to evade the proclamations recently promulgated by the Lord Lieutenant. After a long conversation, which we have not space to notice. Mr. O'Connell entered into the requisite securities, himself in £1000 and two sureties in £500 each. Mr. Barett, Mr. Steele, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Lawless were all served with the same process, and all gave bail.

We shall offer no decided opinion on this proceeding, until we know something more of the nature of the alleged offence. At present it appears to us that the Irish Government have shown much more zeal than discretion in the affair.

The Liverpool Courier of the 19th, contains the following paragraph:—

We have just seen a gentleman who was in Dublin at the time of the arrest, at one o'clock yesterday. The city was then in the greatest state of excitement; business partially suspended; thousands of people surrounding the police office, and some of the streets rendered impassble by being blockaded up by carriages and dense masses of individuals, all eagerly inquiring into the cause of the arrest. The Marquis of Anglesea and Sir William De Bath, were riding out in the city on horseback.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Jan. 20.

We have received the Paris papers of Monday, and the Messager des Chambres and Gazette de France dated Tuesday.

The feeling in France seems to be strong in favor of intervention in behalf of the Poles, and union with Belgium; and it will be exceedingly difficult for Louis Philip to resist the torrent. With respect to Belgium, the diplomatic intrigues having evidently for object to regain that country for the Prince of Orange, have produced an effect quite different from what was intended. The Belgians disturbed in their commerce by the Dutch and suffering in their manufactures, are thrown in spite of themselves on France. This is tolerably well explained in an article in the Journal des Debats. The freedom of a choice of a King and a Government must remind the Belgians of Beaumarchais's witty account of the Liberty of the Press under a despotic government.

As to Poland, much is to be said of the generous sympathy of the French; and if the Russians should succeed in crushing the Poles, the Government of the citizen King would with difficulty survive the shock.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—At length Maestricht is surrounded on all sides. General Daine has at length fixed his head quarters at Hocht. The village of Smeermaes is fortified by the care of Colonel Pontecoulant, and has become a formidable position. General Millinet visited General Daine on the 12th; and now that we are threatened by the Prince of Saxe Weimar, those two Generals concerted measures to repel every attack, and to give a final lesson to our enemies. Deserters say that the garrison of Maestricht is in great distress, and anxious for the long expected arrival of the Duke of Saxe Weimar.

We received last night Hamburgh papers to the 14th of January. The accounts from Poland professing to give an account of the feelings of the people, are evidently deserving of little credit.—It would appear that movements are taking place in Hanover, and other parts of Germany. The following are extracts:—

WARSAW, Jan. 6.—A letter from Brespol of the 23d of December, says—"Twice as many soldiers are being levied in Russia, as was first ordered.

"The subscription for the equipment of persons unable to bear the expenses themselves, amounts to 60,000 Polish florins. Sixty Jewish families have given together 28,405 florins. Princess Alexandria Sophia has sent 60,000 florins, and declared at the same time, that if necessary, she would give her whole fortune to the country.—Prince Adam Czartoriski has again sent 50,000 Polish florins, and others have sent large sums.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—It is calculated that the hasty decision of the King of Holland, relative to the long pending boundary question between this country and the United States, will transfer from Great Britain to the Americans at least six millions of acres. Of this vast extent of country, nearly 4,700 acres belong to the county of Hertford, and upwards of a million to the county of Devon, two of the nearest counties to the city of Quebec, the capital of the Canadas. It is also calculated that the United States boundary will be brought within 13 miles of the River St. Lawrence for the distance of 60 miles; and that about 100 miles of the River St. John, along the banks of which runs the old and direct communication between Quebec and New Brunswick, Halifax, and Nova Scotia, will be given as the United States boundary. But this is not all; we understand that four other proposed roads to different parts of our lower provinces will be henceforth within the United States territory. As has been observed, "his Orange Majesty must have vaster ideas of space than his present limited sway would lead us to believe."

It is said that the protocol agreed to by the Representatives of the Five Powers at their conference yesterday evening, on the affairs of Belgium and Holland, is of a peremptory character. We are told that they have decided that if the blockade of Scheldt be not immediately raised, the Government of England and France will be authorised to clear the River of the Dutch men of war, by which the navigation is now impeded. It is added that means will be also taken to oblige the Belgians to respect the armistice.

Private accounts from Brussels state, that notwithstanding the silence affected by the members of the Congress respecting the Prince of Orange, a very numerous part of the nation, amounting, perhaps, to seven eighths of it, are in favor of his being selected as the Sovereign of Belgium. The only objection against him seems to be his religion; but it is generally thought that if he took the trouble of driving a bargain with the clergy no difficulty whatever would remain in his way.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

NEW YORK, March 1.—By the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdrege, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, the editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received their files of London papers to the 25th, (containing Paris dates to the 23d,) and Liverpool of the 26th January, inclusive.

The manifesto of the Poles, from a Paris paper, (which will be given to-morrow) cannot be read without heart-stirring emotions: it is spirited and moderate, eloquent and just. The Russian army is at length upon its march, and a short period will probably bring us accounts of actual operations. The Poles seem ready to meet the Autocrat of Russia with a gallantry and ardor worthy of their cause, and who can refuse to aspirate a fervent hope that this deeply wronged people may rise victorious from the struggle?

The King of Holland has made an important communication to the States General in relation to the affairs of Belgium, we regret that our limits do not allow us to give it at length. He entirely renounces in it his rights and those of his house over that country. Says that he has consented to the opening of the Scheldt. That he will abstain from all measures of aggression. In Belgium the last accounts report the further proceedings of the Congress respecting the election of a King. The Duke de Leuchtenberg, son of Prince Eugene, seems now to be the favorite candidate, and the young Prince has announced his willingness to serve.

The displeasure of the Allied Powers, and particularly of France, has not deterred many of the members from expressing their wishes in his favor. No less than fifteen candidates have already been before them, among others, Viscount Chateaubriand, General Sebastiani, and the Pope.

The 28th February is the day fixed on for a definite decision of the question.

The Paris dates, which are as late as the 23d, contain nothing important as regards the internal state of France. The country, however is evidently arming and putting itself in a state to meet the emergencies which the present troubled aspect of affairs indicates will probably speedily arise.

The meetings in England in favor of a reform in Parliament seem to embrace the whole kingdom, and public opinion is every where enlisted in favor of the measure. The burnings, though still frequent, are not of a serious character. But in Ireland, matters seem to be coming to a crisis, and O'Connell and the government are fairly at issue.

The news of the Polish revolution was received at Constantinople on the 17th Dec. and great joy was expressed there on the occasion.

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. John W. James, of Meadville, Mr. JOHN M. CLARKE, of Wheeling, to Miss MARY BROADDUS, daughter of Mr. Wm. James, of this city.

Died,

On the 12th of February last, on board the steam boat *Peruvian*, at the Racouci Bend, about one hundred and ten miles below Natchez, Mr. MARSHALL JONES, a native of the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and son of the late Ephraim Jones, formerly Sheriff of Allegheny county.

HARDWARE.

99 *Pearl street, nearly opposite the Pearl street House, N. York.*

FOLGER, LAMB & Co.—Are now receiving a large and superior assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, purchased with cash, and selected with care, which they offer at wholesale, at low prices, for cash or approved credit.—Among which are—Ivory, Real Stag, Fancy Forbuck, Horntip and White Bone Table Desert Knives and Forks, and Carvers; Table and Butchers' Steels; Butcher, Bread and Shoe Knives; a great variety of Pen, Pocket and Two Blade Knives, in doz. & on Cards; Sportmens Piece Knives; Sheepshears, Scissors and Razors; Shoe Pincers and Nippers; Plyers; Carpenters' Lath, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Hammers; Coopers' and Carpenters' Compasses; Corn Mills; Patent Coffee Mills; Bench and Hand Vices, Bright Thumb, and Japanned Norfolk Latches, Lifting Handles; Nail and Spike Gimblets; Sickles, Rat Traps, Warfle Irons; Welded and Rivetted Table Hinges, H & HL Hinges, Pew Hinges, Chest Hinges, Cast Butt Hinges, Flat and Round Bolts, Woodscrews, Iron and Steel Knitting Pins; Mouse Traps, Gridirons, Iron Candlesticks, Pod and Screw Augers, Steelyards; Single and Double Handscrew Plates; Scale Beams, Knob Latches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes, Mincing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, Short and Long Handle Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cooks' Ladles, Brass Kettles, House and Alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Straw Knives, Slates, Inkstands, Awls, Shoe Tacks; Coach Wrenches; Stump Joints; Whitewash, Paint, Shoe, Scrubbing, Furniture, Clothes, and Dusting Brushes; Cut and Wrought Tacks; Brass, and Ironhead Shovels, and Tongs; Iron Wire: Braces and Bitts; Tap Borers; Iron Weights; Sad Irons; Toy Irons, Pins and Needles; Fish Hooks; Snuffer Trays; Bread Baskets; Tea Pots; Tea Trays and Waiters; Gun Flints; Oilstones, Gun Locks; Powder Flasks; Shot Bags; Whipthongs; Ivory Combs; Commode Knobs and Rings; Curtain Pins; Escutcheons; Bedcaps; Brass Butts; Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Window Pullies; Anvils and Vices; Trace Chains; Sand Paper; Inkpowder; Spectacles; Rules; Slate and Lead Pencils, Brass, Bracket and Chamber Candlesticks; Bone Coat and Vest Moles; Suspender Buttons, Gilt, White Metal, and Yellow Metal Coat and Vest do; Pearl Buttons, tobacco Boxes, curtain Rings, Lamps, Capwire, Iron, Tutania, Britania, and Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Corkscrews; Hair and Tooth Brushes, Beads, Snuff Boxes, Iron and Brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares, Spoke Shaves, Spurs, Brass Thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till Locks, Spades and Shovels, Blacking, Halter Chains, pocket and dressing Combs, tailors' and women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent metal Cocks, Razor Strops, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles, Guns, Rifles, Pistols. They also keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of cut and wrought Nails and Spikes, wagon and cart Boxes, English [L] blistered, German and Cast Steel, Nail and Spike Rods; Hoop Iron.

March 8, 1831.

FOR SALE,

29 BALES First quality Tennessee COTTON: Just received by the Lady Washington.

RIDDLE & FORSYTH.

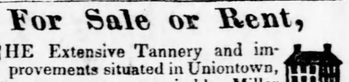
March 8—tf

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE of twenty-five Horse Power, which will be finished by the middle of April next.—A purchaser who will pay a small part in hand, may have a reasonable credit for the balance. For further information, apply to George Kingsland, at the Pittsburgh Foundry.

March 8, 1831.—7t

For Sale or Rent,



THE Extensive Tannery and improvements situated in Uniontown, Fayette county, now occupied by Miller & Todd.—This property contains upwards of 60 laying-away vats, with the necessary limes, bates, pools, &c.; two bark mills, extensive finishing shops, houses for the workmen, with cellars underneath for storing leather, and a commodious, well finished dwelling house and gardens. The water for the tannery is supplied by two never failing hydrants. Any quantity of bark, of the best quality, can be obtained from the mountains, but two miles distant, at a very low rate. From its local situation, in the borough of Union, the seat of justice of the county, through which the national turnpike passes, surrounded by a dense and wealthy population, this tannery is believed to afford facilities for doing a profitable business, surpassed by no other in the Western country.—Convenient to the above, is a twelve acre pasture lot, which will be rented with the same.—Possession of the whole will be given on the first day of April next.

For the terms, which will be very reasonable, apply at the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.

G. H. BOWMAN.

March 8—3t *Cashier.*

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.—tf

NOTICE.

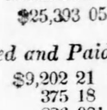
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Christianna Ferree, late of Jefferson township, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same for settlement.

HENRY LARGE, } *Adm'rs.*
HARVEY H. FERREE, }

March 8—4t*

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, for sale by R. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 6 Diamond, Pittsburgh. Orders for Green House Plants, Shrubs, &c. &c. will be filled at the shortest notice. March 8—6t

TO LET, A large and commodious Store Room and Office attached,  situate on Market street, between Front and Second streets, at present occupied by P. Mulvany, as a cabinet ware room. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of ASA WATERS, Liberty street, or at the Book Store of JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 95 Market street.

March 4, 1831.—tf

TO LET, And possession given the 1st of April, the FRAME HOUSE, now occupied by Doctor Hughey, in Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets. Also, a NEW THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the same. For particulars, inquire of JOSEPH M'CLURG, at the Bayardstown Foundry.

March 4, 1831.—t1A

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

GRAPE VINES.

A FEW THOUSAND Grape Vine Roots of 1 and 2 years growth, from cuttings of the most choice kinds, both for wine and table grapes, for sale by JOHN TOWNE, Terrace Vineyard, opposite Pittsburgh; who has now under cultivation, upwards of 100 varieties of the grape, comprising a collection of the most choice European and American varieties of that delicious fruit, selected with great care and attention, many of which withstand the severest winters without protection.

Orders, addressed, J. Towne, Terrace Vineyard, opposite Pittsburgh, will meet with prompt attention. March 8—6t

THOMAS PERKINS is a candidate for Overseer of the Poor. March 8—te

WILLIAM BORRETT is a candidate for Overseer of the Poor. March 8—te

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

CHARLES AVERY & Co., corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received from the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

To the growth of Seeds, Messrs. Landreths devote particular attention. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing, and harvesting the seeds, Messrs. Landreths have it all under their personal inspection; thus, they become acquainted with their quality, and can pledge their reputation as a guarantee to purchasers; each package, therefore, bears their label and warrantee.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. left with Charles Avery & Co., Agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

March 4, 1831.—w4w

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23—wtf

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

THE Auditors elected to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the County of Allegheny, from the first day of January, A. D. 1830, until the 31st day of December, the same year, both days inclusive, respectfully Report:—

RECEIPTS.

To amount received from Collectors, viz:—		
Of City of Pittsburgh for the year 1830,	$8,463 98½	
do Pitt township, 1820, 1828, 1829 & 1830,	2,038 06¾	
do Wilkins, 1830	664 85	
do Plum, do	779 61½	
do Versailles, do	353 71½	
do Elizabeth, 1829—30	729 16½	
do Jefferson, do do	272 19	
do Mifflin, 1228—'29—30	840 76½	
do St. Clair, 1829—'30	1,920 57½	
do Robinson, 1830	507 00	
do Moon, do	308 53	
do Fayette, 1829—'30	896 63½	
do Findley, do do	420 07	
do Franklin, do do	48 00	
do Ohio, 1830	430 00	
do Ross, 1818-'27-'28-'29-'30	1,449 51¼	
do Borough of Allegh. 1830	820 00	
do Pine township, 1828-'23-'30	393 06	
do Deer, 1829—'30	516 58	
do Indiana, do do	610 75	
do By North. Liberties, 1830,	313 43	
To Cash received on loan from William Arthurs,	1,000 00	
do From Jacob Ewart,	1,000 00	
do Refunded on warrants Nos. 659, 790, and 791, erroneously issued, each $6,	18 00	
do From James Young, Esq. a note received by him while county treasurer, on the West'd. Bank of Pa.	5 00	
do From Wm. M'Couch, rent of public ground for two years up to the 1st April, 1830,	16 67	
do From H. H. Peterson, County Commissioner on account overdrawn for his pay,	40 00	
do Road Taxes and Costs on unseated lands,	225 96	
do Fines, forfeitures, &c.	82 76	
do Redemption on unseated Lands,	5 47	
do Wm. Pentland late Clerk of Quarter Sessions on acc't of verdicts,	57 50	
do Wm. Leckey, Esq. late Sheriff, on account of balance due per last statement,	137 20½	
	$25,303 05	

EXPENDITURES.

By amount paid to Grand & Traverse Jurors, 1830,		$5,648 97½
do paid Comm'rs. H. H. Peterson,		245 00
do do Jas. Fletcher,		270 00
do do Lazarus Stewart,		288 00
do do Wm. Arthurs,		57 00
do D. Drennen cl'k. to Comm'rs.		385 45
do Election Expenses,		708 80
do Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions,		80 01¾
do do Mayor's Court,		180 09½
do Attorney General's fees,		199 00
do Witnesses for Commonwealth,		504 30
do Stationary for Comm'rs' office,		86 70
do Fuel for Jail, Courthouse, &c.		240 54
do Justices' and Alderman's fees and criminal cases,		909 57½
do Assessor's pay,		595 00
do Constables for attendance at Court, &c.		499 50
do Schooling poor children,		1,387 08
do Stationary for do		70 36½
do Viewing Roads and Bridges,		319 36
do Erecting bridges,		4,524 75
do Coroner's fees,		268 77½
do Taxes and Costs refunded,		45 02½
do Supervisors for road taxes on unseated lands,		107 11
do Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,		1,339 66
do Printing,		178 37½
do Counsel to Commissioners,		55 00
do Bell-ringing and attendance at Court,		199 90½
do Auditor's pay,		198 00
do Smithwork at Jail and Court House, &c		39 50
do Criers of Court,		189 29
do Prothonotary's fees,		22 65
do Water Tax for Jail,		10 56
do Physician at Jail,		80 00
do Adsectum Index for Recorder's office,		284 75
do do for Quarter Sess.		10 00
do Repairs of Court House, Jail, &c.		283 22½
do Treasurer's Salary,		250 00
do Redemption money of unseated lands,		67 79½
do Counterfeit money,		12 50
do Extra clerk hire (Commissioner's office,)		42 00
do James Young, Esq. balance due him last settlement,		306 11
do Alderman's pay sitting at Mayor's court,		130 80
do Treasurer of the Western Penitentiary,		1,219 24
do Damages from Roads,		8 00
do Interest on loans,		56 66
do Paving Diamond in Pittsburgh,		100 00
do Repaid Wm. Arthurs his loan,		1,000 00
do Recording Treasurer's Bond, &c.		1 00
do Discount on notes of the Westmoreland Bank of Pa.		27 50
do Contingencies,		138 12½
	$23,902 14	
Balance in Treasury 31st December, 1830,		1,490 91½
		$25,393 05

Amount of Taxes Assessed and Paid for the year 1830, and Balance Due.

	am't. paid.	*am't unp'd*
City of Pittsburgh,	$9,202 21	
Versailles township,	375 18	
Plum, do	826 08½	
Wilkins, do	713 88	
Pitt, do	1,798 94	
Borough of the Northern Liberties,	768 90½	
Indiana township,	556 35½	
Deer, do	567 53¾	
Pine, do	357 97½	
Borough of Allegheny,	1,314 13½	
Ross township,	995 25¼	
Ohio, do	465 46½	
Franklin, do	175 72½	
Findley, do	476 89½	
Fayette, do	1088 90½	
Moon, do	328 32½	
Robinson, do	688 82½	
St. Clair, do	2,185 82½	
Mifflin, do	576 55½	
Jefferson, do	609 04½	
Elizabeth,	1,199 22½	
	$25,270 43	

Andrew Watson, collector of Pittsburgh,	$9,202 21	$00 00
Jas. Patterson of Versailles,	375 18	00 00
Robert Carothers of Plum,	826 08½	00 00
John M'Kelvy of Wilkins,	713 88	00 00
John Kennedy of Pitt,	1,798 94	00 00
John Y. C. Bell, N. Liberties,	313 43	455 47½
Matthew Crawford of Indiana,	507 00	49 5¼
Solomon Jones of Deer,	456 58	110 95¼
James Hilands of Pine,	202 12½	155 85
Robert Campbell of Allegheny Borough,	820 00	494 13½
George Quaill of Ross,	416 06	579 19½
John Morrow of Ohio,	430 00	35 46½
Geo. M'Caully, Frankin,	35 00	140 72½
James Taggart, Findley,	383 44	93 45½
John Lewis of Fayette,	847 41	340 68½
George Morrison of Moon,	328 32½	00 00
John Young of Robinson,	507 00	181 82½
Wm. Larimer of St. Clair,	1,247 00	938 82½
Wm. Livingston of Mifflin,	405 00	171 55½
Michael Snee of Jefferson,	59 15½	548 89
John Calhoun of Elizabeth,	414 00	785 22½
	$20,187 82	$5,082 61½

OUTSTANDING DEBTS, DUE THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

Collectors for 1830, as above,	$5,082 61½	
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth township, 1818,	14 46½	
Wm. Robinson, jr. Ross township, 1819,	167 95	
Wm. Marshall, of Indiana, do	36 10½	
Aaron Applegate, collector of Elizabeth, 1826,	4 78½	
Wm. Alexander, collector of Pitt, 1826,	70 12½	
James McElwain, Pine, 1828,	25 92½	
John Anderson, collect of Pittsb'gh. 1829,	902 28	
Wm. Willet, collector of Mifflin, do	54 57½	
Rob't. Shawhan, collect. of St. Clair, do	539 47½	
Wm. Savage, collector of Fayette, do	100 74	
Phillip Brown, collector of Franklin, do	14 98	
John Carnahan, collector of Deer, do	53 61	
William Wilkins, amount of rent of lot belonging to the estate of John Wilkins, deceased,	1,341 76	
Interest till the 31st December, 1830,	120 77½	
His half of costs of the suit,	46 73	
Brought up,		9,376 89½
Wm. Robinson, note beside interest,		82 00
Wm. Pentland, late clerk of Quarter Sessions, for verdicts in 1827,—'28,

Extensive Sale of Queensware,

At the Pittsburgh Auction Rooms,

On Tuesday, 5th of April, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH take this method of informing Merchants, and Store Keepers generally, that they have made arrangements with some of the first houses in Staffordshire, England, to supply them with Queensware, so as to enable them to have Public Sales every Spring and Fall. The first sale of two hundred Crates, (well assorted,) will take place as above, and a liberal credit will be given.

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1831.—tf

THE UNDERSIGNED, successors to "The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association," having two extensive warehouses, lately built, in Second, near Wood street, Nos. 108 and 110; beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to receive any Consignments directed to their care. They will devote their attention to the transaction of a General Commission Business:—particularly, to receiving and forwarding goods of every description, and purchasing and selling Western Produce and Manufactures.

They will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of "Pittsburgh" and other American Manufactures, at Manufacturer's prices.

Orders and Consignments will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Feb. 22, 1831—1y.

GREAT CURIOSITY,

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now exhibiting, for A VERY SHORT TIME, as above. The Mermaid now offered to the public, was purchased by the Captain of a Dutch merchant ship, at BENCOOLEN, in the island of *Sumatra*. It was then in a half putrid state, having no other preparation to preserve it than being besmeared with a kind of rosin, or composition, similar to Venetian turpentine. It however soon became perfectly hard, and the composition, which was in many parts so thick as to encrust the whole animal, was, on the Captain's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, removed with care, but with great difficulty, by Mons. Villet, a celebrated preserver of subjects of Natural History, in Cape Town. (This learned man had an opportunity of closely examining it, and gave it as his decided opinion, that it was a natural production.) It was here seen and purchased by a respectable Merchant residing at the Cape, and transmitted by him to London. The present proprietor gave an enormous sum for it, with a view of gratifying the public, and although various opinions have been advanced respecting its origin, he has the pleasure to state, the most sceptical persons have expressed a satisfaction on beholding it.

Mariners have described the Mermaid as having a flowing head of hair; in this animal a large fin runs down the back of the neck, and some hairs are visible on the head. The present proprietor is not competent to say any thing more on the subject from his own knowledge, but most respectfully invites the public to see and judge for themselves, the more minute the inspection, the more satisfactory the result; for among the naturalists and men of faculty who have bestowed their attention on it, they have not been able to come to any unanimous decision, for they find that the ears are differently placed and of a different structure to any other animal, formed, as it were, to hear at an immense distance. The formation of the arms, hands, and breasts, being also very different from either biped or quadruped, and the fishy, or tail part, being unlike any fish yet described.

These facts, compared with the many accounts of Navigators having seen Mermaids, it is presumed will in some measure remove those doubts which might have before existed, and leave us only to speculate upon how wonderful and great are Nature's works.

Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED,

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830—tf

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

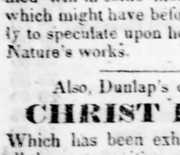
DOCTOR MOWRY having retired from the profession, the partnership heretofore existing between Doctors Mowry & Addison expired on the 7th inst. Feb 11, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR ADDISON has Removed to No. 43 Third street, between Market and Ferry, the house lately occupied by Benjamin Darlington.

February 11, 1831—3t

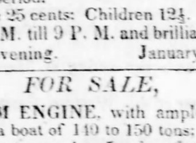
FOR NASHVILLE.



THE Steam Boat TALISMAN, W. M. Carlisle, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

Stage Drivers Wanted.



I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $13 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN.

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

GUERNSEY'S WRITING ACADEMY,

Corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

HAVING engaged to instruct in a private family, from 9 to 10, A. M., the morning class for females will commence at half past ten, and continue two hours. Gentlemen's classes, as usual, from 2 to 4, P. M. and from 7 to 9, evening.

February 15.

FOR SALE, Several Lots in the city of Pittsburgh, some of which have comfortable dwelling houses erected upon them. Apply to

J. T. CHEW,

At his Office, opposite the U. S. Branch Bank, or at the Exchange Hotel. Feb 15—4w

---

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty street, between Third and Fourth streets

February 11—1m5

TO LET, The Rooms at present occupied as the office of the Allegheny Democrat, No. 130 Wood street.

Possession to be had on the first of April next.—Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.

February 18—t1A

CARD.

JAMES LAPPIN most respectfully returns thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and earnestly requests a continuation of their patronage to the Philanthropic Institution Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 63 Market street, Pittsburgh. March 1, 1831.—tf.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the business transacted in his name, will be continued by Cochran & Irwin.—He avails himself of the occasion, to express his gratitude for the confidence and support which he has experienced, as agent for the sale of Domestic Manufactures, and begs leave to solicit a share of the same for his successors. His exertions will be added to theirs, to promote the interest of their friends and customers.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1831.

ON CONSIGNMENT, AT WHOLESALE,

PHILIPSBURGH Wood-Screws, much improved; Abington Cut Tacks, by the box; Machine Cards, from various factories; Lamont's Patent Vices, a superior article; Saddler's Plated Ware; Window-Glass, all sizes, and Hollow Glass; Scythes and Sickles; Spades and Shovels; Nails, Iron, and Lead; with a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactures, including Woollen and Cotton Goods, and Table Linens.

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Feb. 22.—6w. No. 26, Wood street.

WANTED,

A GARDENER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the editor of the Gazette. January 28—tf

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MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of

M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,

have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.

S. B. M'KENZIE,
D. BLACKSTOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 8—3mo

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by

BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.

Feb. 8—3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,			hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,			per ream,	2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.		Imperial, per ream,	2 75
do.		do.	Medium, do.	1 75
do.		do.	Crown, do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,			Medium, do.	2 00
do.	do.		Crown, do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,				$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.				25
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,				31½ a 75
BORDERS,			do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of

W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty, between Third and Fourth streets.

January 28, 1831—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 5, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of MARCH, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Sixty-six No. Lottery; Ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
8	1,000		8,000
6	500		3,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
60	100		6,000
168	50		8,400
112	20		2,240
2240	10		22,400
15400	5		77,000
45760 Tickets.			$183,040

Whole tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. March 4, 1831.

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION.

Wholesale and Retail Store,

NO. 63, MARKET STEET,

PITTSBURGH.

JAMES LAPPIN, Agent, is just receiving, and will be opening for three weeks, a choice selection of seasonable dry goods of every description, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

As the terms are exclusively cash, those families who wish, may have running accounts by making deposits of any amount in the store; they will receive deposit books, which must be sent by any of the family wanting goods. The object of this house is to create a perpetual fund for the relief of the deserving poor of all religious denominations, and to open an orphan asylum to which the profits will be applied.

The business of the house will be ever open to the investigation of all its patrons.

N. B. All those yet indebted to James Lappin, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to this house, otherwise, on the 1st of April, compulsory measures will be resorted to.

March 1.—tf

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

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NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 5, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 12th of MARCH, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Sixty-six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
8	1,000		8,000
6	500		3,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
60	100		6,000
168	50		8,400
112	20		2,240
2240	10		22,400
15400	5		77,000
45760 Tickets.			$183,040

Whole tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER.

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

March 4, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately: inspires cheerfulness: gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

A CARD.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will hereafter be open for Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock; and for the Gentemen's class on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—He would be happy to receive additional pupils in either of the above classes, if early application be made at the Assembly Room, or to him, at his residence in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's Law Office.—Private lessons given to Ladies and Gentlemen, should they desire them. January 25, 1831.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor,* in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen,* will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying,* will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of this invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions,* are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe,* we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps.

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Allree's Shoe store.

Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

TO LET,

3 BRICK HOUSES, in Allegheny. These houses are the property of the Hon. M. C. Rogers, are three stories high, situated on Federal street, and will be let to good tenants at a lower rent than any in Pittsburgh or its vicinity. They will be finished in a handsome style, and will be ready for occupants on the 1st April next. For terms apply to

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

February 4, 1830.—t1A. *Allegheny*

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street,

November 19, 1830.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond. June 5—tf.